### NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899. - COPYRIGHT. 1899. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

RALEIGH LEAVES US TO-DAY

GOES TO PHILADELPHIA TO CELE-BRATE DEWEY DAY.

Shorthanded and Weary, Her Men Had a Hard Time of It Down the Bay Yesterday at Inspection-Capt. Coghlen Hears the Latest News from Washington-What Naval Men Say About the Prebable Outcome of His Anti-Germes, Remarks.

The United States cruiser Releigh will leave

New York this afternoon ter Philadelphia, where she will remain until after the "Dewey Day celebration arrange for May 1, the anniversary of the American naval victory in Manila Bay, by the prople of Philadelphia. The Baleigh, in commeand of Capt. Coghlan, will be the central faure of the Philadelphia jubilee. After leading the Delaware Capt. Coghlan will take he, ship to Wilmington, N. C. The city of Rale ich has planned a warm welcome for the officers and men of the cruiser. While the ship is ving at Wilmington the officers will go to Raic win to present to the city a three pounder Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun taken from the lieina 'Sristina, the flagship of the Spanish squadron, in the annihilation of which the Ealeigh bore such a glorious part. From Wilmingte A the cruiser will run down to Charles there another reception is to take place. After the Charleston celebration the Raleigh probably go to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to be put out of commission and dock for ex-I praise repairs and improvements. Everybody along the Atlantic coast wants to see the fought her a year ago. The citizens of Norfolk are trying their best to have the Navy Departnext send the cruiser there before she goes out of commission. The Raieigh was built at the Norfolk yard, and the Norfolk people think they have a good claim on the ship. Word has some from Baltimore, too, that the Ruleigh is wanted there.

Two Raieigh's skipper had such a hard day of it yesterday-an arduous five hours' inspection down at Sandy Hook, followed by the smoker for the sailors and marines at the Waldor! Astoria in the evening-that he didn't have a chance to look at the newspapers, and it wasn't until late in the evening that he heard what had been going on in Washington during the day. Then he learned that the German Ambassador had inquired at the State Department as to the Captain's speech at the Union League Club on Friday night. The Baleigh's Captain was glad to hear that Secretary Hay had told Herr von Holleben that the Captain's "indiscretion" was entirely a matter for the Navy Department to deal with, and was not a subject for diplomatic consider ation. Capt. Coghlan hopes that the "incident is closed," so far as our relations with the German Government are concerned. The expectation among naval men here is that the Kaiser will be satisfied by the explanation of the State Department, that Capt. Coghlan believed that his speech would never go beyond the walls of the Union League Club.

Naval men in town do not anticipate any cer sure of Capt. Coglalan's Union League speech by the Navy Department. Had the Raleigh's Captain spoken as frankly and honestly as he did knowing that his afterdinner cory was to be made public. the defartment, so the naval officers say. might have sought an explanation. When Capt, Coghian went to the Union League he diguot intend to make a speech. But friends it the club said he must speak. Everybody wanted to hear him.

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"I'm no speechmaker," Capt. Coghian said.

"I can't make a speech."

"You can tell some stories about Dewey," he was told. "This isn't a formal affair. There won't be any reporters around."

And Capt. Coghian went ahead to tell a good story about the Admiral, a story that had gone the rounds of the ships of the Manila squadren. The Captain's friends say that the only cause he has for anxiety as to the consequences of his remarks is that in some quarters Capt. Coghiar s popularity has aroused jealousy. Capt. Coghian has taken every occasion to show his intense admiration for Admiral dewey. The Admiral it is known in Washington, thinks a great deal of him, and all through the trying times at Manila Dewey placed great reliance on Coghian.

One of the stories which drifted around the world from Manila, long before the Baleigh sailed for home, was how the Admiral and the Raleigh's Captain got together one day aboard the Olympia and made out a plan of battle, which was to be followed in case Admiral von Diederichs openly delled the Americans. The principal feature of that plan, so the story goes, was that the Baleigh, with her broadside rapid-fire batteries, the most effective in the fleet, was to such a first histories for such singularity. With a crew short seventy-one men the Raleigh's maspection yesterday down at Sandy Hook was a trying one for the men. After a week of sightseeing and celebrating in town the men left aboard were not in the best condition for "clearing ship for action," responding to "several quarters" and the like, but they went through with it all to the satisfaction of the officers of the Board of Inspection from Washington. The inspection lasted from 10 in the morning until nearly 3 o'clock, when the satisfaction of the officers of the Board of Inspection from Washington. The inspection lasted from 10 in the morning until nearly 3 o'clock. The sin

While supper was served them a vaudeville

while supper was served them a vaudeville while supper was served them a vaudeville programme was given on the stage. One of the entertainers was a lightning clay modeller. One of the faces he brought out of the clay was that of Admiral Dewey. Of course, that raised a big cheer.

Seated at a cluster of tables near the stage were Rear-Admiral John W. Philip, Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo, Randolph Guggenheimer, Philip Rhinelander; these officers of the Raicigh. Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, Lieut. Commander Thomas S. Phelips, Jr., Lieut. H. A. Pearson, Lieut. F. I. Chadwiek, Lieut. Provoost ladin, Pr. J. M. Moore, Assistant Engineer P. L. Neel, Capt. T. C. Treadwell of the marines and Capt. James Entwistle and Assistant Engineer N. H. Steiger, detached from the Raicigh. In the boxes were a number of ladics, including Capt. Coghlan's wife. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lane, Dr. and Mrs. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daves, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander. Before the Raicigh's men left they gave three cheers for "the citizens of New York." The jackjes had shore leave until 7 this.

be for the committee and the leave until 7 this lies Helen Gould."
The mokles had shore leave until 7 this makes had supper in one of the rooms off of callers.

# GERMANY MAKES PROTEST.

Objects to Capt. Coghlan Poking Fun at the Kniser.

Washington, April 24.-Ambassador von Holleben visited the State Department this morning and called the attention of this Government through Secretary Hav to the In discretion of Capt. Coghlan, commander of the Raleigh, in poking fun at the German Imperor. It was at first reported that Secretary Bay made an apology, but this is not the fact What Mr. Hay did was to tell the German Ambassador that as Capt. Coghlan's speech and the recitation of the poem Och der Kniser" had taken place at a private dinner in a private house this Govern ment could not hold itself diplomatically responsible. Steps have been taken, Secreary Hay said, by the Navy Department to obtain Capt. Coghlan's version of the affair, with a view undoubtedly to taking such action as might seem proper; but under the circumstances and with its present knowledge

the State Department did not consider the ineident as justifying a diplomatic controversy. The German Ambassador has not yet expressed himself as satisfied with this state-

ment. So at present the affair is unsettled, awaiting Capt. Coghlau's reply to Secretary Long. It appears that after the close of office hours

on Saturday the German Ambassador firs brought the matter to the attention of the State Department. His visit to-day was for the purpose of making a formal protest against the language reported to have been used by Capt. Coghlan and to include the song. "Hoch! Der Kalser," as part of the alieged objectionable language used by the Raleigh's commander. The song is regarded as more serious than the remarks made by Capt. Coghlan in explaining the trouble with the Germans at Manila, as it is a personal reflection on the dignity of Emperor William. The position of the State Department that the objectionable language was used at a private dinner in a private room at a private elube covers the song as well as the speech.

This Government, through Secretary Hay, has not attempted to defend the language used by Capt. Coghlan, but there has been no apology for it. The present position of the United States, that the natter is purely one of naval discipline, may be changed if Germany insists that the case has an international aspect which must be adjusted.

The Navy Department has not heard from Capt. Coghlan in response to the department's letter asking him if he had been correctly reported in the newspaper accounts of his Union League speech. It is supposed that he received the department's letter to-day and his answer is not expected before to-morrow. purpose of making a formal protest against

LONDON FIEWS OF COGHLAN'S SPEECH The Globe Treats It Seriously as an Indication of Our Lack of Self-Control Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

LONDON, April 24.- The leading editorials in his afternoon's newspapers are mainly devoted to comments on the speech of Capt, oghlan at the Union League Club dinner. The Globe says: "Capt. Coghlan displayed hat appalling indiscretion and want of selfcontrol which forms so disagreeable a feature of the national character. The Americans must not only regulate their diplomacy to the standard observed in Europe, but must place heir armed forces on a different footing, and the spirit of discipline must be made universal. of which at present there are very few traces. and which seems allen to the national charac-

ter. The state of affairs which passes for discivilne on board of an American man-of-war is enough to send a cold shudder down the ack of anjEnglish naval man at the loose, hallfellow well-met system. America must be prepared to take up the stern yoke of disciline which is found indispensable by the nalons of the Old World. We may be pardoned or offering unpalatable advice, for the efficiency of the armed forces of America is a natter that comes home very near indeed to Great Britain. If the dream of the hour is ulfilled that the two great Anglo-Saxon races unite in an alliance to overawe the world, we must accept the assets which America brings

into the partnership."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a less serious view of the affair, saying: "Something must be allowed for the infirmity of human nature across walnuts and wine. Men have ever and will continue to say all sorts of things that they would not dream of saying at other times. The Kaiser himself has been not unpleasantly conspicuous in a certain expansiveness in after-dinner eloquence. There is a touch of nature and common humanity between the Kaiser and a simple Coghlan."

The Westminster Gazette says: "On the whole t is rather food for Europe to be occasionally stirred up by a transatiantic gentleman who calls a spade a spade. Nevertheless, a slight change in manner is desirable or a catastrophe will bappen.'

"An English officer" writes to the Times saking to be allowed to say a word in favor of his old friend, Capt. Coghlan, who has been condemned, not only without defence, but

He says that nobody who knows Capt. Coghlan will believe that he said anything inten-tionally offensive to Germany or any other country. He has distinguished powers as a story teller. His hosts were aware mused. Capt. Coghlan's invariable kindliness would not allow him to balk them. The writer says he is convinced that he told good not ill-natured stories, and suggests that the newspapers distorted them.

#### LITTLE STIR IN BERLIN. Mild Comments of the German Press of

Capt. Coghlan's Speech. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 24.-The speech made by Capt. Coghlan of the American cruiser Raleigh, at the dinner of the Union League Club in New York, has created less stir here than in the United States and Great Britain, though it undoubtedly created a bad impression in Berlin. Secretary Hay's prompt repudiation of the speech, how ever, has done much to mitigate the effeet here of Capt. Coghlan's remarks. I is unofficially declared that the Govern ment does not think that the making of such speeches should be the subject of diplomatic negotiations. Some of the evening papers comment warmly on the matter, but the eading journals say very little.

The North German Gazette (semi-official) refuses to overrate the political significance of the indiscretions of a single officer, especially as they seem to have been committed when the speaker was in a state of exhibaration and in view of his immediate perrimand by his superiors.

The National Zeitung calls the speech extravagant and alcohol tinctured, and declares that the only ground for noticing the incident is that the correct attitude of the American Government and press shows that the relations between the United States and German

have recently changed for the better. The Post accuses the Reuter Telegram Com pany of utilizing the speech, which it says ought not to have been noticed, to provoke if feeling between Berlin and Washington. It adds that the attempt, like many previous ones, is doomed to failure. The friendly relations between the two countries are the guaran-

tee for this. The Vossische Zeitung calls the stories told by Capt. Coghlan ridiculous humbug and demands that he be severely punished.

The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the utterances of Capt. Coghlan, says: "The Coghlan incident is receiving in Berlin the exact attention it deserves. The utterances of a drunken and consequently almost irresponsible officer make no impression here.

'If anybody has reason to feel sore, it is Coghlan's comrades in arms, notably Admiral Dewey. The former can hardly be expected to be indifferent to the damage his remarks will do to the good fame of the American Navy, while Dewey himself must be painfully impressed by the fact that an officer who was recently under his command has shown so little self-control that he credits his former chief with words which make him appear in the light of a consummate

#### bully." Dr. Evans's Friends Confident.

The trustees of the West Presbyterian Church met last evening to fix the date for a congregational meeting which is to elect three trustees to fill vacancies that will exist in May. but after long deliberation they decided to leave the selection of a date until later. It was said that the Rev. Dr. Evans's friends will make a determined fight to prevent the receivation as trustees of Russell Sage. E. H. Perkins, Jr., and Seth Thomas, whose terms expire next month. All of these men have served many years, but the pastor's friends say that they will carry their point by the same vote that they requested Dr. Evans to receil his resignation.

### ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

MOB CUT STRICKLAND'S EARS AND FINGERS OFF AND STRUNG BIM UP.

Hose Said That Strickland Had Offered Rim \$20 to Kill Cranford-Accused Denied His Guilt-Reward for Hose's Capture Paid-No Reward for the Lynchers.

PALMETTO, Ga., April 24.-Lige Strickland, rho was implicated as a conspirator in the Cranford tragedy by the confession of Sam Hose, was caught last night near this place, carried within a mile of the town, and lynched by a large posse of men. The negro's body is still hanging. On it is a placard with these words: "We Must Protect Our Southern Wo-

It was known in Newnan vesterday that if Strickland was caught he would be killed and it was suggested that he be burned at the stake. Hose confessed that Strickland offered him \$20 if he would kill Mr. Cranford. When this statement became generally known a large party of Palmetto citizens, who had reached Newman too late to witness the burning, started out to locate Strickland. He was found at 10 o'clock last night and was carried near Palmetto, where he was told to confess He did not confess, it is said, but denied his guilt. His ears and fingers were cut off, and he was then lynched. The party in pursuit of Strickland had bunting tied around arms and shoulders, one man being almost dressed in the national colors.

The negroes have practically all left the section of the country in which the Craufords were known and for miles around Palmetto they are moving out by families. While everybody is still talking of the burning yesterday and the lynching this morning there is no great degree of excitement, and everybody appears to be satisfied with the work.

It is reported that a large crowd of armed men is making fast headway through the swamps in hot pursuit of two negroes, presumably implicated through a confession said to have been made by Lige Strickland just before his execution. The rumor cannot be verifled here at this time, but there are many who intimate that they know the report is true, but cannot discuss it yet. From an eyewitness the story of the capture and lynching of Strick-land is as follows:

cannot discuss it yet. From an eyewitness the story of the capture and briching of Strickland is as follows:

Strickland was caught about seven rolles from Palmetto at 10 o'clock hast night and was taken about one mile from Palmetto and was taken about one from Palmetto and was taken about on the failure of the negro race to build up in their ranks a strong sentiment against the crimes which provoke lynching, and as the first the efforts by lawvers, by quibbles and technicalities, to acquit guilty clients. The Governor has not yet offered any reward for the apprehension of the participators in the lynching and declined to go into any discussion of that feature of the case. All he would say was that it was the duty of the Grand Jury of Cowetta county to fully investigate the afair. The reward of \$560 which was offered by the Governor for the capture of the negro and his delivery to the Sheriff of Cowetta county at Atianta has been paid. J. B. Jones, one of the captors, called at the Governor's office this morning accompanied by R. O. Gordon, A. Ragowski and W. B. Matthews of Griffin. M. Jones presented his receipt from the Sheriff of Cowetta county and claimed the reward. In speaking of the lynching he said:

The Methodist ministers this morning discussed the burning of Sam Hose yesterday. This said that "action should be taken in regard to the terrible scene of all the friction that has ever existed in Georgia between the whites and the blacks."

The Methodist ministers this morning discussed the burning of Sam Hose yesterday, rather in behalf of ourselves than in behalf of the regard to the terrible scene of yesterday, rather in behalf of ourselves than in behalf of the re

The Rev. Joel T. Daves said: "There are two sides to this matter. While it is true that the negro was inhumanly runished vesterday, yet the crime that he committed was so horrible that even the public, even the newspapers have not made known the details. I heard the whole story from one who knew it all, and the crime that the negro committed in detail is beyond words."

#### MOR LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Five Votes in the Jury Box to Punish the Baker Lynchers.

In the prosecution by the United States at thorities of eight men out of thirteen who were indicted for the lynching of Frazer B. Baker, the negro Postmaster of Lake City, S. C., the Department of Justice employed with others William A. Barber, now of this city, and for merly Attorney-General of South Carolina. The trial was conducted at Charleston, S. C. last week, ending on Saturday with a disagreement of the jury and a consequent record of mistrial. Mr. Barber returned to this city resterday and expressed himself as satisfied that even a disagreement of the jury instanced the progress of enlightened sentiment in the State, since little but a verdict of acquittal could have been looked for in such a case. The jurors were, of course, all white men, and five of them, and these five the most enlightened and best educated of all, stood out for convi-

tion for twenty-two hours. The facts of the shooting of Baker and sor nembers of his family as they fled from their house, which had been set aftre, in February, are fresh in every one's memory

Of the thirteen men who were indicted for the crime, the two who confessed received promises of immunity, and as one of then who was the only witness against three of the others, was declared incompetent, having been convicted of a crime, the case as against those three men was nullified and prosecution of the

three men was nullified and prosecution of the eight went on.

Mr. Barler avows frankly his belief in lynching for crimes of violence against women, but declares his opposition to it under any other circumstances. He said to the jury that he was opposed to the appointment of negroes to Post Offices in the South, but that he was opposed also to mob law, arson and murder. Although he was not a member of the convention that framed the new Constitution of the sections which effectually disfranchise the negro without saying so, and which declare against lynching and make officers permitting prisoners to be taken from custody responsible.

against lynching and make officers permitting prisoners to be taken from custody responsible. He referred, in addressing the jury, to the hold assertion made when the Constitution of 1855 was adopted, that it was the purpose of the white people to take the ballot from the ignorant blacks and establish white supremacy. "And," he said, "white supremacy means white responsibility." The same convention enacted strangent have against tunching and mob violence, holding the countles responsible in damages to the representatives of persons lynched. This, Mr. Bartier says, is the sentiment of the enlightened and intelligent neople of South Carolina, but its permeation of the entire community is slow. The new Constitution having been put into effect, the white people of South Carolina were committed in their fundamental law, he said to the jury, to oppose lynching.

"I am sorry for our State," he said, "that this blot is upon her. Mob law is sapping the wealth of the State and rulning most of our investments and robbing us of the social and moral position to which the South is entitled. It must be stopped: if we cannot stop it, then slose the doors of the schools, make bonfres of the textbooks, tear down the spires of the churches and admit that Anglo-Saxon civilization in the South is a failure."

But only five of the jurors were ready to take the responsibility of pronouncing against white men who had lynched black men. The jurors were drawn from different sections of the State.

Going to Graw the Lawson Pink in Cuba.

Going to Graw the Lawson Pink in Cuba. Among the passengers who got here last ight by the Ward line steamer Trois from Havana was Thomas F Galvin of Boston, the original grower of the Lawson pink. He has secured several acres of land in Cuba, where he intends to grow the pink on a large scale.

The New York Central Announces that on May 7 it will place in service a new fast train between New York and Buffalo. to be called the "Pan-American Express." This train will leave both terminals at 8:00 P. M. and arrive at 7:50 A. M.—45u.

WHEELMAN HURT ON THE BRIDGE MESSAGES WITHOUT WIRES. Swerved at the Trolley Track and His Legs Nearly Severed by a Car.

Felix Barnett, 27 years old, while crossing the bridge on his wheel to Brooklyn about 6 o'clock last evening, on the south roadway, was run over by a trolley car and had both legs so badly mangled that they were removed from the shreds which held them to the stumps before his removal to the hospital. It had been his custom generally on fine days to ride in the morning from his boarding house, at 26 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, to a wholesale dry goods store in Canal street, in which he was employed as a packer, and back again in the evening.

Last evening when he had reached the land span, about 200 feet from the Brooklyn tower. and was riding a short distance behind a truck he swerved too close to the trolley track and was struck by a car of the Third avenue line, upset from his wheel and hurled several feet to the left, so that his head and body lay clear of the outside rail and both legs stretched across it. The car was going down grade so speedily that it was impossible to stop it before the front wheel passed over the man's legs. The car was packed with passengers, all of whom were surprised to find that the unfortunate bicyclistical not only not been killed outright, but retained consciousness, and was able to recognize Arthur Peterson, a son of his landlady, who happened to be a passenger on the car. Peterson aided in picking him up and placing him in a truck and then followed him on the wheel to the Bridge police station in Washington street. Barnett retained consciousness while Ambulanes Surgeon Rathburn of the Brooklyn Hospital was removing his legs, and he was still partly conscious when he had renched the hospital. The doctors said last night that he was la critical condition and they had evidently but slight hopes of his recovery. passed over the man's legs. The car was overy.
Barnett is unmarried. He came to this country.
From Germany about four years ago.

## WARDENSHIP OF SING SING.

Superintendent Collins Agrees to Let Secre tary Round Make an Investigation.

ALBANY, April 24. - Superintendent C. V. Colhas of the State Prisons Department has re-ceived a telegram from W. M. F. Bound, Secretary of the Prison Association, saying that he wished to investigate the prison appointments. and asking whether he would need an order from the Supreme Court, or whether the Superintendent would give him full permis sion to go ahead. Superintendent Collins replied that Secretary Round had his permission to investigate the appointments as stated The Prison Association is making the invest gation for the purpose of securing the retention of O. V. Sage as Warden at Sing Sing, St perintendent Collins having announced that he had appointed ex-Sheriff Johnson of West-chester county to succeed him.

chester county to succeed him.

It was said yesterday at the offices of the Prison Association, 135 East Fifteenth street, that no official action had yet been taken by the association in regard to the appointment of Addison Johnson by State Superintendent of Prisons Collins to fill the place of Warden Sage, but a meeting of the Board of Directors would be held on Thursday night, when something would probably be done.

William M. F. Rounds, Secretary of the association, told a reporter who saw him at his home in College Point, I. I. that the association would take up the question. In doing so it had nothing to lose and nothing to gain, it merely wanted a decision on a point that had never been settled by the courts.

The whole thing hinges on the question of the civil service regulations, 'anid Mr. Rounds, 'They say that that law does not apply to prisons, and we hold that it does. We shall get an order from the Supreme Court and look into the thing thoroughly I relephoned this morning to Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, Fresident of our association, and he said that we had better go shead at once. We have nothing against Mr. Johnson whatever.'

## BURTON C. WEBSTER FREE.

The Man Who Shot C. E. Goodwin Released from Sing Sing-Will Return to the Turf. Burton C. Webster, the bookmaker who shot and killed Charles E. Goodwin in a house on West Forty-second street in August, 1891, in a quarrel over Evelyn Granville, left Sing Sing prison yesterday morning a free man. ster, on his trial, was septenced to serve nineteen years' imprisonment, but some of his sporting men, induced Gov. Black to shorten the term. One of the Governor's last official acts was to commute Webster's sentence to ten years, subject to further commutation for

ten years, subject to further commutation for good behavior. Webster was a model prisoner, and got all the commutation possible—three and one-half years.

While in Sing Sing prison Webster took charge of the wrinting department there on the resignation of a citizen who had held the no-sition, and thus saved the State \$1,200a year. He instructed the men how to set type and did all the proofreading himself. He left the prison at 7 o'clock vesterday morning, having \$500.1%, most of which he had earned, and a tucket to this city.

Webster is said to have followed the running of the horses closely while he has been in prison, and his friends say that he will undoubtedly resume making a book on the races as soon as he can settle down a little.

## FICTIM OF TWO CARS.

Trolley Knocked Lewis Under Cable Car, Which Rolled Him On, but He May Recover Samuel Lewis, a negro, of 154 East Ninetysighth street employed by the Third Avenue Railroad, stepped from a trench in front of 238 Bowery yesterday afternoon to avoid a Third avenue car. In doing so he was struck by a Madison avenue car which was going in the same direction. The force of the blow knocked im under the Third avenue car, and he was dragged a distance of forty feet before the car was stopped. The motorman of the Madison avenue car put on extra speed and escaped.

The Third avenue car was raised by jacks and Lewis was carried to the sidewalk. Dr. Lehman of St. Vincent's Hospital said he could not understand how the man had escaped He was suffering from scalp wounds, internal injuries and bruises all over his body. He was removed to the hospital and may yet

The police of the Mulberry street station arrested James D. Smith, the motorman of the Third avenue car, and by night time had learned that John Maguire of 378 Tenth ave-nue was the motorman of the Madison avenue car. They arrested Maguire and his conductor, Michael J. Leonard later in the evening.

## CAPT. WHITTLE RESIGNS.

Result of the Court of Inquiry's Report on the Seventy-first's Conduct in Cuba.

Capt. John H. Whittle of the Seventyfirst Regiment, whose conduct with that command in the campaign in Cuba, with that of several other officers, was investigated by a State court of Inquiry, resigned from the National Guard yesterday. The Court of Inquiry reported unfavorably to him, and had he not resigned, he would have been sent before a State Board of Examination, generally known as the

of Examination, generally known as the "Bouncing Board," from whose action there is no appeal.

Capt. Whittle joined the Seventy-first as a private in 1892, and was honorably discharged in February, 1888, but re-enlisted a month later and was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the following year. He was made a Captain in September, 1842. When the Seventy-first entered the volunteer service last May Capt. Whittle was mustered in and a few days later received a commission as Major. He was honorably discharged from the United States service last November.

To Make Small Arms at Rock Island.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24.-An order was

received at the United States Armory in this

city to-day transferring to Block Island, Ill Lieut, T. C. Dickson, who has had general oversight of the details of the manufacture of the Krag-Jörgensen rifle. An appropriation of \$350,000 becomes available for the beginning of the work at Rock Island on July I. It is thought in this city that the equipping of a amail arms plant at Rock Island means the side-tracking of Springfield as the leading rifle plant of the country.

MARCONI AGAIN DEMONSTRATES THE SUCCESS OF HIS INVENTION.

Tests on a Moving Warship - Message Transmitted to Three Stations on Land with Unerring Accuracy-Sent to Either Station as Desired-A French Commission Witnesses the Very Successful Tests.

Epecial Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

LONDON, April 24.-Signor Marconi, accorpanied by a French commission, carried on a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy to-day between a moving French warship, the station at Wimeroux, France, the South Foreland lighthouse and the Goodwin Sands Lightship. The receivers and transmitters on the Ibis. the French vessel, were in the cabin, being connected with a pole which carried a wire 150 feet into the air. The messages were trans-

mitted and received with unerring accuracy. Tests were also made of Marconi's contriv ance for isolating messages, so that they will not be received at any but designated stations, notwithstanding the presence of other in stallations of the system in the same radius. It is said that these tests were completely successful. Messages were sent from the 1bis to the South Foreland, the Goodwin Sands Lightship being cut out of the aerial circuit. Messages were also exchanged between the Ibis and the lightship, excluding the station at the South Foreland Simultane. ous messages were sent from Boulogne, France, and the lightship to the South Fore and, one of which was received, while the otherwas voluntarily excluded

Signor Marconi's friends declare that his invention is the most wonderful development since the ether wave theory was demonstrated. London, April 25.—The Boulogne corre-spondent of the Times is somewhat less confident of the success of Monday's experiments in wireless telegraphy, the reports of which, he says, were inspired by those interested. He says that messages from the Ibis were clearly recorded at Wimereux when the vessel was northwest of Calais, but the writer was unable to ascertain her exact position. After a time the communication became feeble and soon ceased. The correspondent says that the message received on the Ibis was hoisted on a spit eighty feet above the water line.

DISCOVERY OF COL. HENRY'S FORGERY. Capt. Culgnet's Evidence Before the Court of Cassation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. Paris, April 25.-The Figure this morning ontinges its revelations of the testimony giver before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision proceedings. Capt. Cuignet, an Aidede-Camp at the Ministry of War, testified that Gen. Gonse in 1818 commissioned him to classify and arrange the different documents dealing with the Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquar affairs.

He gives an interesting account of his discovery of Col. Henry's forgeries. While he was studying the document by lamplight he found that the beginning and end were written on different paper from the body of the document, whereas another document, presumably reconstituted two years later, presented the same anomaly, "My Dear Friend" and the signature being on different paper from the rest of the document. Capt. Cuignet concluded that both were forgeries, being concocted, torn up and recon stituted at the same time, the forger fortunately placing the head and tail of one document with the other, and vice versa. The slight lifference in the paper was undistinguishable. except under lamplight.

The witness reported his discovery to Roget, who confirmed the discovery experimentally Both reported to M. Cavaignae, Minister of War, who darkened his office and lighted a lamp to produce the proper conditions. M. Cavaignae. invinced that the dor Capt. Cuignet believes forgeries: that Henry fabricated the forgery to withdraw Gen. Gonse from Picquart's influence. He eminded the court that Henry insisted that Gen. Gonse keep the document secret from Piequart or any one else, but Gen. Gonse, whom Capt, Cuignet describes as the soul of honor, insisted upon submitting the document to Gen. Bolsdeffre, who without consulting Henry carried the document to Gen. Billot. Capt. Cuignet argues that Gens. Gonse and Boisdeffre believed throughout that the docunent was genuine.

#### GOOD HEALTH OF OUR MEN IN CUBA. No Yellow Fever or Smallpox in the Army-Decrees by Gen. Brooke.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN HAVANA, April 24. - Reports received at headquarters concerning the health of the American troops in the island show that the men are in excellent condition. There is no vellow fever or smallpox in the army, and typhoid fever and

malaria are decreasing.

Col. Dunwoody, of the Signal Corps, has let a contract to a Cuban for the construction of seventy miles of telegraph line from Santa

Clara to Saneti Spiritus.

Governor-General Brooke will probably sign decree to-morrow establishing a record foreigners according to Article IX. of the Treaty of Paris. Spaniards will have one year n which to register if they wish to retain their Spanish nationality. Gen. Brooke will also sign decrees abolishing twenty-four minor municipalities, which will be incorporated in larger ones, and forbidding municipalities to

grant pensions. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is making a tour of inspection in the Province of Pinar del Rio, which is now under his command. There was a demonstration at Puerto Prin ipe to-night in honor of Gen. Carpenter, the

Military Governor of the province. Gen. Gomez will confer with Gen. Brooke to morrow regarding the reduction of the lists of the Cuban army and the organization of a rural guard. Gen. Gomez had a meeting this morning with some of the Cuban Generals. who offered to select the best soldiers for em

ployment as rural guards. Gen. Brooke will publish to-morrow the de-cision of Secretary of War Alger in reference to mortgages, giving two years' time for pay ment. No mention is made as to the payment of interest, the rate of which is generally from 12 to 18 per cent. The planters had hoped that this would be reduced to 6 per cent. There is certain to be grave dissatisfaction in regard to There is nothing in the decision this matter. to prevent the attachment of the proceeds of land, and therefore the planters cannot be sure of reaping any benefit from now on, even though they own land.

## \$675 FOR A KIPLING WORK.

A First Edition of His " Schoolboys' Lyrics Published When He Was 18 Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.

LONDON, April 24 .- At the literary auction rooms of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge to-day, a first edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Schoolboys' Lyries." in the original wrappers, printed in Labore for private circulation, was sold for 111 Lancre for private circulation, was seed for 1135. The work, which is described as ex-ceedingly rare if not unique, was produced when the author was 18 years old. The mon-uscript of the title design is the work of Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, the author's father.

Domestic Hygiene is studied more than ever before, and experts approve the gas range as thoroughly hygienis, besides being convenient and saving beyond all other ranges.—Adv.

SURGEONS BUSY WITH CROKER.

Lance His Carbuncle and Put Him to Sleep With an Oplate.

Richard Croker went to bed yesterday afteroon at the Democratic Club and had Dr. W. T. Bull and Dr. John B. Cosby lance the car buncle on the back of his neck which has given him so much pain the past week. The surface of the neck was sprayed with ether and cocains, and two incisions, each two inches ong, were made. The carbuncle is the second Mr. Croker has had, and was much worse than the first. On account of its situation it caused Mr. Croker to suffer from headaches which nearly prostrated him. It was against the wishes of Dr. Cosby that Mr. Croker went out resterday to appear before the Mazet commitee, and the physician has also urged him not to attempt to leave this country this week.

Mr. Croker has made up his mind, however o go to England as soon as he can, and he tried get passage on the Kaiser Friedrich of the North German Lloyds line, which sails to-day. Being unable to get a stateroom on her, he engaged one on the New York, which will sail on Wednesday. Mr. Croker was in such pain last evening and was so exhausted that it was ecessary for the physician to give him opiates to get him to sleen.

#### A FIGHT FOR DEAD MAN'S ISLAND. Vancouver's Mayor Trying to Prevent the

Erection of a Sawmill There. VANCOUVER, B. C., April 24.-Mr. Ludgate, representing Messrs. Stewart and Wells of Chicago, who obtained a lease of the naval reserve called Dead Man's Island for the purpose of orecting a sawmill, was arrested as he landed on the island with a gang of workmen to commence clearing the ground for the mill. The Mayor, City Solicitor and a big squad of police Mayor, City Solicitor and a big squad of police waited on the shore as Ludgate and his workmen approached in boats.

Ludgate seized an axe and started chopping a tree. He was then arrested, but ordered his workmen to commence clearing the ground and they were all arrested.

It is thought that the City Council will censure the Mayor and force him to resign. If this is not done a massmeeting will be held and the entire Council asked to resign. The citizens are overwhelmingly in favor of the sawmill and resent the Mayor's action.

#### TEAMS CRASH IN THE PARK. Three People Thrown Out, a Horse Shot, and Wagons Smashed.

While the Eastern Driveway in Central Park was crowded with vehicles yesterday afternoon a big bay horse attached to a road wagon containing Mr. and Mrs. Henry Field, who gave their address as 250 West Fiftieth street, ran away and created havoe among the drivers on the road. Opposite Seventy-seventh street Field's rig crashed into a light wagon owned by Charles Ludenbaum of Broadway and Eighteenth street. Ludenbaum was thrown and Mr. and Mrs. Field were patched out, too Mrs. Field was the only one of the trio injured. She was cut and bruised. A shaft of Field's wagon injured Ludenbaum's horse so bally that the animal had to be shot. Both wagons were damaged. Field's horse got away from the wreck, but was enught by a policeman.

### MRS. PAN AUKEN'S PLIGHT. She's Suffering from Morphine Poisoning-

Has a Vassar Button. A woman about 35 years old, dressed in deep mourning, went into Lipman's drug store at Eighty-first street and Columbus avenue last night and said she wanted a doctor, as she was very sick. A policeman was called, and he sent for a St. Luke's Hospital ambulance. The policeman recognized her as a woman he had seen neting queerly on the same corner at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He had directed her to a

physician in the neighborhood. The ambu-lance surgeon said she was suffering from morphine poisoning.

In her chatelaine bag was a hypodermic syringe. She wore a Vassar College button. She would tell the police nothing more about herself than that she was the widow of Harry Van Auken. The police sent her to Bellevue.

#### MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS. Whiskey Trust Officials in Kentucky Ordered

LOUISVILLE, April 24 -Officials and employees of the Kentucky Distillery and Warehouse Syndicate must keep out of politics The prejudice against trusts is very great in Kentucky, and it is not intended that it shall

Kentucky, and it is not intended that it shall be increased. A representative of the syndicate said to-day:

We recognize that the slightest move on our part which might appear to be mixing up in polities would be very poor policy. Our plan is to let polities in all branches severely alone. All officials of our company who hold political positions of any sort in the State must resign, thus avoiding even the appearance of intermeddling. Hands off is our policy."

# PARKHURST TIELDS.

Moss Can Have the Information Possesses by the Society if He Wants It.

Thaddeus D. Kenneson, one of the Executive Committee of four of the Parkhurst society, said yesterday that if Mr. Moss wanted to use any of the evidence or records in the hands of the society he would be at liberty to do so. Mr. Kenneson thought that Dr Parkhurst would not stand in the way of aiding Mr. Moss. Mr. Kenneson said that as a lawyer he had been able to point out to Dr. Parkhurst several points in the resolution condemning the Mazet investigation which had changed his interpre-

#### MR. M'KINLEY HAS NEURALGIA. Suffering Caused by His Teeth Keeps Him in His Private Apartments.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-President McKinley is suffering to-day from neuralgia, caused by trouble with his teeth. He received a few offiprivate apartments and did not go into his office, where he usually transacts routine business. He has suffered intermittently from toothache for several weeks, and a dentist has made a number of visits to the White House to treat him. cial visitors this morning, but remained in his

TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE. Conductor and Fireman Caught in the

Wreckage and Burned to Death. PHENIX, Ariz., April 24.-A west-bound reight train crashed through a burning oridge just east of Bila Bend this morning. All the cars were piled on the engine and caught fire. caught fire.

Conductor Dovey and Fireman Courtney were buried in the wreek and burned to death. Engineer Adams was badly injured and was taken to his home at Tucson on a special train.

FELL FIFE STORIES AND LIVES. Italian Laborer So Little the Worse That He'll Be at Work Within Two Days.

Antonio Gardella, a laborer, employed on a new building at Avenue D and Seventh street, fell from the sixth floor to the basement last night. When his fellow workmen ran to him expecting to find him dead they were sur-prised to see him sitting up and conscious. At Believue Hospital it was said that he had sus-tained only a seally wound and a fractured rib and would be at work within two days.

wanted by the authorities but has evaded ar-rest. Yesterday afternoon he was located at Barnes Gap, a remote section of the county, and Constable Lashley called a number of and Constable Lashley called a number of farmers to belp arrest him. Pennell sought over in a barn and held the posse at bar for more than an hour. Finally the officers decided to enter the barn and take the desperado alive or dead. Pennell made a break for liberty with a revolver in each hand. James Beatty, who tried to stop him, received a builet through the heart. Pennell then escaped into a dense forest amid a shower of builets. He is a man about 30 years of age and is accused of various crimes.

## LET CROKER GO; HUNT "IT."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

COMMITTEE EXCUSE THE BOSS FOR FOUR MONTHS.

He's Off to Carlsbad to Cure Him of His Grievous Carbuncies - Committee Get After the Police Associations That Sprang Up in February, When the "Policemen's Friends" in the Senate Were Pondering the Police Reorganization Bills-Exhibition of Agile Disremembering by Officers Who Testify Sergt. Tims Produces Some Papers Which the Committee Capture-He Furnishes Some Observations About "It" and "Something in an Envelope"-Next Session Here May 9.

The Mazet committee has excused Richard Croker until Aug. 23, and he will sail for Europe once. The committee has adjourned its publie sessions in New York to May 9.

The committee sat yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, Mr. Croker arrived at the meeting place shortly before 11 e'clock, and had no sooner put his head inside the door of the consultation room than a subperts was handed to him summoning hims to appear before the committee on May 12, and he was excused until that time. Mr. Croke looked at the subperts, noticed the date, a then said he would like to see Mr. Mazet

Those two gentlemen were called out the committee room, and Mr. Croker ask the subplemen was meant as a substitute trath one he had in his pocket for yesterday. Mr. Moss. was informed that it was.

"Well, see here," Mr. Croker is reported to have said; "how do I know but that when I come here on May 12 I will get another one of these thing, summoning me to appear on June 12, and, on June 12, I will be still further put off to next July, August, September, or some time next winter?"

Mr. Croker was assured that he would be treated with more consideration than that, and that he would be called positively on May 12. Mr. Croker thereupon took Messrs. Mazet and Moss into his confidence. He displayed one welldeveloped carbuncle and two or three embryonic carbuncles on the back of his neck. He said that he was not feeling well; that he wanted to go to Carlsbad to take the treatment there, and he also wanted to look out for his racing interests in England. Then he is reported to have added:

"I don't believe you can tell at the present time how long you will want me after May 12. Maybe you will discover things between now and then that will make it necessary in your opinion to keep me on the stand for some time. In that event it will be well into the summer before I can get away at all. If I had been able to carry out my original plans I would have been back here the latter part of August or the 1st of September anyway. Now, why don't you go on with your investigation, determine upon all the things you want to question me about, let me go to Europe and call me as a witness when I get back? Give me a reasonable time abroad and fix the time when you will really want me, and I will be here."

Fix your own time," said Mr. Moss. You can do that better than I can," Mr. Croker is said to have replied. "If I were conducting the investigation I would be able to tell you when I would want you as a witness." "We'd rather you would fix the date," said

Mr. Moss. "Well, as I told you. I had expected to be back the latter part of August or the first of September." Will you be here on Aug. 207" asked Mr.

"I will, if you want me on that date," the boss is quoted as saying, "and that will give me all the time I want on the other side.

"And you are sure to be here on that date?" inquired Mr. Moss. 'I will if I tell you I will," said the boss. That settled the matter. A subporta sum-moning Mr. Croker to appear on Aug. 29 was

that he would sail for Europe on Wednesday, and that, if he were alive, he would be here and ready to go on the stand on Aug. 20. After the matter was arranged Mr. Moss said:

"We are very glad to make this arrangement with Mr. Croker, not only to necommodate him, but to accommodate ourselves. Had we not understood that he was about to sail for Europe we should not have called him when we did. We did not want to call him at that time. His testimony was out of order, coming at the time it did. It will be necessary for us to call many witnesses before we can call upon Mr. Crokerto give what we consider his most important testimony. With the arrangement that has just been made, however, we can go on with the investigation and call him at the time when we really want him."

"Well, it has been settled, then, that the committee will continue its sessions after the adournment of the Legislature?"

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Moss, "we shall go on on May 9." that he would sail for Europe on Wednesday,

ALLEGED POLICE SENATE FUND INQUIRED INTO.

"Why, certainly," sald Mr. Moss, "we shall go on on May 9."

Alleged Police Senate Fund Inquired Into, John Proctor Clarke examined the witnesses yesterday, temporarily relieving Mr. Moss, Mr. Clarke shows a strong inclination to get all the fun he can out of the business he has in hand. His questions are plumped at the witness with startling rapidity, but their construction is so simple that the witness has little difficulty in following him. One moment he gets after the witness has mimer and tongs and glares at him as if he would like to eat him. The next moment a heatific smile spreads over his innocent looking face, producing wrinkles even on his bald head. Then a loke at the expense of the witness, himself, Mr. Moss, or the committee, puts the witness on the best of terms with himself and the rest of the world, including Mr. Clarke. Thereupon, and immediately, the counsel will appear to take the witness into his confidence, ask him a question—maybe one he has positively refused to answer before—and, before he knows it, the witness has let go the answer that he had so stubbornly withheld.

"That fellow Clarke is a pretty good fellow, but he pumps questions by steam," said one of the victims yesterday.

The Investigation yesterday was largely devoted to the corruption fund of \$200,000 reported to the corruption of the witness and three Police Inspectors were summoned to appear before the committee vesterday. They were corruled in the back room and kent practically under guard until each was called to the stand. As one Captain or Insp

of the Assembly. "There is something from the Assembly," said Mr. Fallows. "Please let me see those expecting to find him dead they were surprised to see him sitting up and conscious. A Believne Hospital it was said that he had sustained only a scale wound and a fractured rib and would be at work within two days.

Desperado Pennell Kills a Man and Excapes.

Cumberland, Md. April 24—Clendening Pennell, a noted desperado, has long been wanted by the authorities but has exaded arreat. Yesterday afternoon he was located at larnes Gap, a remote section of the county, and Constable Lashley called a number of the constable lashl

CAPT. EASON SAYS HE WASN'T ASSESSED \$500. The first witness carled was Capt John W. Lason, of the bridge poince. He was asked if he marte an address to his men at relical in the station house at 4 ! M. on Marrh I last.

"I don't remember," he said. "I may have done so, I usually tak to the men after every roll call. I repeat to them instructions or orders sent to me from Headquarters, and I give them any orders that I myself think necessary.

Q.—Did Inspector Cross call the C ptains is